

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

“ That the Mysore State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill, 1963, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

Member's Representation.

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Mr. SPEAKER.—I must tell the Hon'ble Member that the House had previously decided to sit from 1 p. m. to 6-30 p. m. I have no objection to adjourn the House, if the member so desires.

Sri N. HUTCHMASTY GOWDA (Chandrashekarapura).—Let the next Bill be taken up and the Minister may speak on its provisions. We can adjourn afterwards.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes.

THE MYSORE IRRIGATION BILL, 1963.

Motion to Consider.

Sri VEERENDRA PATIL (Minister for Public Works).—I beg to move :

“ That the Mysore Irrigation Bill, 1963, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

“ That the Mysore Irrigation Bill, 1963, be taken into consideration.”

†Sri VEERENDRA PATIL.—Sir, I have much pleasure in commending this bill for the kind consideration of the House. The House is well aware that at present we have different enactments in different areas of the State. An Act was passed by this Legislature in 1957 consolidating certain provisions relating to the levy of betterment, irrigation and water rate. The present bill before the House will consolidate the remaining provisions of the Irrigation and allied acts in force in different areas.

This bill, which was introduced in 1959, could not be taken up then. Consequent upon the dissolution of the old Assembly, the bill lapsed. It has now been reintroduced with certain modifications which we considered very necessary. I will now proceed to explain the main features of the Bill.

(SRI VEERENDRA PATIL)

Provision has been made for the construction of field channels. I am glad to inform the House that it is proposed to construct water courses with a capacity of one cusec and more by the Government agency. At present different practices are in vogue in the different areas of the State. The position would be to leave construction of water courses of one cusec and less to the ryots or the beneficiaries to be constructed at their own cost and the other water courses will be constructed at the cost of Government. Even with regard to construction of water courses of one cusec and below, although it is the responsibility of the ryots or the beneficiaries, the bill contemplates that the area that is required for the field channels would be acquired by Government and adequate compensation paid to the affected owners.

We have made provision to obtain labour in times of emergencies. I would not elaborate on what is meant by an Emergency. In times of floods or incessant rains, when there is likelihood of breaches, all able-bodied persons of the village would be called upon to ensure that the tanks and the places are safe. We can requisition the services of such persons. Government do not intend to take such service free. Remuneration would be paid to them at more than the normal rates of the P. W. D. If one rupee is paid by the P. W. D. to a person per day, we would pay 25 per cent more, that is, Rs. 1.25 nP. If the service is taken during nights, the payment would be double, that is, Rs. 2.

In Chapter VII provision has been made to take over such irrigation works which do not belong to Government. As members of this August House are aware, even now there are so many tanks and other irrigation works which do not belong to the Government. They vest in the private hands. Sufficient provision has been made here in clause 53 to take over all such works. It may be at the request of the landlord or if in the opinion of the State Government such taking over is necessary in the public interest.

Provision has been made for maintaining irrigation works and it is also proposed to levy a maintenance cess at the rate of Rs. 5 per acre per annum.

Regarding unauthorised cultivation and other violations of the rules also, provision is made in this Bill. There is Chapter III enabling Government to levy penalties for violating the procedure and other provisions of this Act.

Sir, I do not wish to dilate in detail on the penalties because that has been discussed in detail in Chapter IX. But I want to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Members of this House that it is common experience people are using water according to their requirements. There are so many instances and our experience shows that people many a time waste water and many a time they take water unauthorisedly. If a particular land is meant for growing only dry-cum-wet crops, very often

they grow sugarcane or only wet crops, with the result that the raiyats of the tail-end lands do not get sufficient water. Therefore, I feel Sir, the Hon'ble Members of this House will agree with me that sufficient provision should be made inflicting deterrent punishment for such violations. That is why, for unauthorised cultivations we have proposed that these persons who indulge in unauthorised cultivation will incur penalties and we have fixed the minimum and maximum. The minimum is Rs. 10 and the maximum is Rs. 30 times. We have given powers to irrigation officers and if they are aggrieved, the concerned parties can go in appeal to the Deputy Commissioner or concerned competent authority.

These are the main points that have been dealt with in this Bill. Sir, this is a Bill which was very anxiously awaited by the Members of this August House, because we do not have at present a uniform legislation. We have got different Acts in different areas. So, uniform legislation was quite necessary and our raiyats, who are under these big projects, tanks, are feeling the necessity of such a legislation. That is why, Government have tried their best to see that uniform legislation is brought before this August House and I am quite confident that no Member of this August House will disagree with the principles that have been laid down in the Bill. If there are any slight amendments or changes that are necessary for the better maintenance and regulation of water or irrigation works, I am prepared to consider all those suggestions.

With these few words, I commend this Bill for the consideration of this House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri T. N. Madappa Gowd may speak

(Sri T. N. Madappa Gowd rose.)

Sri SIDDIAH KASIMATH.—Sir, my friend Sri N. Hutchmasti Gowda said that Irrigation Bill was included in the agenda for the day. I do not find it in the copy that is with me, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—There is a revised copy. It is included in the revised agenda.

Sri SIDDIAH KASIMATH.—We do not have copies of the revised agenda. Probably it is intended for the Opposition Members.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let the Hon'ble Member not insinuate. I want to know how many copies were prepared and I want to know whether the staff have carried out their duty properly or not. If they have not done their duty, they are at fault. Before that, I must ascertain facts. I want to know whether any member on the Opposition Benches has received a copy of the revised Agenda.

Sri A. KRISHNA SETTY (Mangalore-II).—I have got it, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is right. I am prepared to adjourn the House if the Hon'ble Members so desire. But they should not adopt such methods.

The House will now adjourn and meet tomorrow at one of the clock.

The House adjourned at Twenty Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock, on Friday, the 13th December 1863.
